The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of M'Kean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give strict attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE, FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA

R. H ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for, also applications for lands. He will give information to any inquiries of lands of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Williamsport, Dec. 11 1873

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
S. W. SARTWELL. E. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O M JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors
F. E. STONE, Clerk (late Proprietor of the Olean House)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, convenient to depot } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Prices
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way
CARL KAHNE

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N Y & P., and McK. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests
☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the [illegible] & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia [illegible]

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner of Locust and Ninth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 Guests. Terms—only $3 per day. No bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED.} CLEVELAND, O.

How Girls Can Easily Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own things until your own place. That is what your mother will tell you if you rush to her, enthusiastic with good intentions, and offer to relieve her of half her housekeeping. Don't draw that little bucket of cold water to have it poured back upon your early zeal. Reform your upper bureau draw; relieve your closet pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move, and learn to keep it. Use yourself to the beautiful—which is the right—disposing of things as you handle them; so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself, leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the shirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pinbox where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping upon your dressing table; or to stick your pins in your cushion, even, at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. This will not make you "fussy"—it is the other thing that does that; the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation. Once get your knowledge beyond study, and turn it into fact—which is literally having it at your fingers' ends, as I told you—and order will breathe about you, and grace evolve from commonest things, and uses and belongings, wherever you may be; and "putting things to rights" will not be separate task work and trouble, any more than it is in the working of the solar system. It will go on all the time, and with a continual pleasure.

Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cases. Have your little washcloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush and your feather duster, and your little broom and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. I shall not lay down rules or a system for you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone—so that you don't count the time it takes any more than that which you have to give to your own bathing and hair-dressing—then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*St. Nicholas for August.*

With the Robins.

Sing, robin, in the apple tree,
Sing loud your happiest strain,
My lover has come back to me
And will not roam again.

He left me when the summer's light
Lay over all the land,
And only said, "Sweet love, good night,"
And fondly kiss'd my hand.

He did not come when morning came,
And days and weeks went by,
And though I fondly call'd his name,
There came back no reply;
But when the earth was white with snow,
And winter winds blew chill,
A letter from afar did show
He was my lover still.

When the first violet came out
To see if spring were come,
And bluebirds made a merry rout
About my quiet home,
I said, when robins sing, I know
His face I sure will see;
This morning you your red breast show,
And he is here with me.

THE MAN-EATER.

"Sorry for you, Mr. Edwards, but there's no help for it," said the staff officer in charge. "Here is the lieutenant-governor's dispatch—read it, if you like—conveying peremptory orders from Calcutta, in compliance with the desire of the India office, to stop the works. It is a hard case, I admit, but I have no option. I am to pay up your salary to the date of legal notice, and that is all."

I, Raymond Edwards, was then a surveyor employed in laying out the Raneepore branch of the Carnatic and Malabar railway, and the sudden decision of my superiors came upon me with all the startling suddenness of a death blow. Poor, and encumbered with a sick wife and a child, I could not hope to reach the nearest presidency town, Bombay, on the meager traveling allowance to which I was entitled. We therefore lingered on, in our hired bungalow, built on one of the lower spurs of the western Ghauts, awaiting the result of an urgent appeal for temporary aid, which I had addressed to a friend, then in high military command in central India.

Time passed on; the works were suspended, the arrears paid up, the laborers dismissed, and yet perforce we remained residents of the unhealthy station of Ohota Mahal, the primeval forests stretching on one side to our very doors, while on the other soared aloft the peaks of the mountain range, rising, a giant wall, between us and more civilized regions.

How often did I upbraid myself for the folly which had induced me, on the strength of a mere temporary engagement, to bring my delicate wife and the boy into a district so unfavorable, now that the cold season was at an end, to health. But hopes had been held out to me of a far better post at Oodeynuggur, and Ernestine had made light of the risks and hardships of the Mofussil.

Now I was poor, and unemployed, and the small hoard of rupees was lessening fast, for Ernestine required comforts that it was hard to provide in that out-of-the-way corner of western India. Little Arthur was well as yet, but the sickly heats of a tropical summer were coming on, and—"News, but not good, Edwards," said the kind hearted doctor, as he came in to pay his daily visit to my ailing wife. "This post brought me a letter from my brother at Jhansi. General Morris, your friend, you know, has started, on sick leave, for England. I am afraid your letter will have to follow him to Cheltenham."

This was bad news, indeed. Months must elapse before I could receive a reply. The good natured doctor, and the other minor officials, were needy men, and unable to lend me the wherewithal to"—

"Sahib, another death!" reported a passing policeman, lifting his hand, in salute, to his turban, as he passed my door. "This time, it was a decent man, a shroff from the bazaar, that the man-eater pounced on. That makes nine-and twenty deaths that the cunning brute—accursed be his sire and grandmother!—has to answer for. And the reward is to be raised, our lord the magistrate says, to fifteen hundred rupees; not that any one is likely to venture in upon that four footed fiend. On Monday last he killed the sixth ferryman at Nagal Jat."

The animal of which the policeman spoke was a famous man-eating tiger that had for months been the terror of the neighborhood, and that haunted the outskirts of the village, carrying off now a herdboy, now a girl filling her brass water pitcher beside the tank, and especially molesting the solitary boatman who plied at the Nagal Jat ferry, no fewer than six of these poor fellows having perished in the course of ten weeks through the malice of the man-eater, whose den was believed to be among the caverned rocks near the river. Extra rewards, besides the usual head money granted, had been offered by the government for the destruction of the beast, but he was too wary to be trapped or poisoned, while the native shikarries did not care to risk their skins on such an errand as tracking the enemy to his lair.

But fifteen hundred rupees! That hundred and fifty pounds meant much to a man in my case—meant Ernestine's safe removal to the breezy seacoast near Bombay, where comfort and change and medical skill would bring back the hue of health to her pale cheek, and escape for little Arthur from a climate unfit for European children. It was a desperate venture, but still the idea of it took hold of my mind, and I resolved to stand the hazard.

There were not, in that station, sportsmen provided with the necessary outfit for tiger hunting, but, had there been, the country was too rough for the use of elephants and beaters, and craft for craft could alone obtain an advantage over the skulking man-eater. Telling Ernestine that I was obliged to [illegible] not to expect my return until late, I left her under the care of her ayah, and set off for the ferry of Nagal Jat. A wild spot it was, amid huge trees and tall grass and bushes, and jutting rocks that overhung the river, where stood the ferryman's lonely cottage. Six of his predecessors had fallen victims to the tiger, and I found the new occupant of the post in somewhat low spirits, but resigned, with the strange fatalism of Orientals, to die, "if it were so written." I could talk fluently in the vernacular, and easily, by the means of a rupee or two and a little persuasion, brought the man to agree to what I proposed.

An hour before sundown there arrived a party of native travelers to be ferried across, all of them with faces blanched by dread of the terrible foe that might take toll of their numbers, and all of them shouting and singing, and clattering their swords and clubs, or beating on gourds and drums, to scare away the monster. With this noisy company I crossed the river, and, when they had departed on their route, prepared to return, alone.

I well remembered that the ferrymen who had been killed by the man-eater had always been assailed on their way homeward from the river bank to the hut where they dwelt. On this fact I had based my simple strategy. Just before sunset, at the hour most propitious for a tiger's attack, I stepped alone into the heavy boat, and, leaving its owner on the bank, grasped the rude oars and rowed hastily toward the other shore. I knew too well the habits of man-eating tigers to be, on this occasion, in European garb. Had I worn my customary attire, it is probable that I might have passed close by the ambush of the striped foe untouched, for a man-eater excels the fox in suspicious caution.

I wore, now, the scanty attire of a native of low rank, and had even taken the precaution to daub my neck and shoulders with the red ocherous clay from the river, lest my white skin should awaken doubts in the mind of the lurking brute. On landing, I made fast the boat, and, selecting the narrowest and least trodden of the paths that led through the bushes and tall jungle grass, advanced with leisurely step toward the hut. As I did so, I passed my hand within the broad cotton girdle that I wore, and beneath which were concealed my weapons—a large-sized Colt's revolver and a heavy hunting knife. The pistol was cocked and ready for instant use. In such a case as this all depended on the judicious employment of moments.

I had not proceeded far before I felt, as by a curious sort of instinct, that I was not the only occupant of the jungle. I could hear nothing. The velvet feet that regulated their pace by mine were noiseless, nor was there any sound of rustling, though the high grass, which rose above the level of a man's head, waved and bent to the left. I glanced aside, but could see nothing; yet I divined, as plainly as if my vision had been preternaturally sharpened, that I had been both seen and scented, and that the man-eater was pursuing a parallel course to mine, watching me as if it had been a cat in stealthy chase of a mouse. My heart throbbed wildly, but the memory of Ernestine's pallid face and wistful eyes arose to give me courage. It was too late now to flinch. I must do or die.

All this time my mind was quite clear and my train of reasoning lucid enough. I had only once before shared in hunting a tiger; but I knew their habits by report, and was careful to keep moving at an even pace, knowing that to run or to halt would be alike certain to precipitate the attack. At length I saw before me an open space where the grass had been mown, probably to feed the goats of the ferrymen, whose thatched roof I could see between the peepul trees. The time for action had come. The grass and boughs to the left were trembling under some pressure. I made one step forth from the screen of tangled vegetation, stood motionless, listening, for an instant, and then fell forward on my hands and knees upon the turf.

Quick as I was, I was but just in time. There was a low hoarse roar, and over my head flew, as if propelled by a catapult, a huge dark shape. The man-eater had made his spring and missed his stroke. Had I chose, having won this first point in the game, to act a passive part and play for safety, I could probably have come uninjured out of the affray. An unwounded tiger, and especially the cruel and cowardly brute that has acquired a propensity for human flesh, is almost sure to slink off abashed after a failure so signal. This, however, was not in my plan; and, before the [baffled] tiger could gather himself up, I was on my feet, and had fired three shots at close quarters.

Bang! bang! bang! rang out the sharp reports, as the ounce bullets sunk, with a dull thud, into the soft striped hide; but words are too weak to express the rapidity with which the man-eater turned upon me, or the hate and fury that glistened in those terrible green eyes. Again the tiger lowered his head and arched his back for a spring. With all the coolness that I could muster I took aim at the glittering eyes, but almost as I pulled the trigger I was hurled to the earth with a violence that left me breathless and dizzy on the ground, while across me lay the tiger, [illegible] welling fast from wounds in its neck and side. Its weight fairly pinioned down my right arm, and, although the revolver, with two chambers yet loaded, lay within reach, I could not make a motion toward it.

The tiger was dying! Of that there was not much doubt. Even the quick heaving of the striped flank told that my bullets had taken fatal effect. But the great cat of India, like his congener the lion, is tenacious of life, and it might well be that the man-eater, before he died, would sate his vengeance on the prostrate foe who seemed so utterly at his mercy. I was, save for a few bruises and a trifling scratch on one shoulder, unhurt, but—

Heavens! The fierce brute had remembered me at last, for he had lifted his head, and his glowing eyes were fixed, with a malignant gaze, on mine. Slowly, and with an effort that was evidently painful, the creature turned its head toward me, and, with blood mingling with the foam on its whiskered lips, crawled forward. As the weight that pressed on my right arm was partially removed, I struggled, and by a great exertion freed my wrists and got hold of the pistol. Through the fast deepening twilight I could see the fierce eyes approach me, and already I seemed to feel the white fangs close on my bare throat. Almost mechanically I fired. There was a snarling cry, and a convulsive movement of the huge limbs, and I think I must have fainted, for the next thing that I remember is that I was being dragged from beneath the dead tiger. The victory was won.

The carcass of the striped monster, tied to bamboos, was carried, with dances and drum, into Chota Mahal by the overjoyed villagers, and the reward for the destruction of this notorious pest enabled me to remove my wife and child to Bombay, where the former, I am thankful to say, was restored to health. Some benefit may accrue, after all, from an interview with a man eating tiger.

The European Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express,* in its review of the corn trade, says: Wheat promises fairly, both for quantity and quantity. The plant is now strong and healthy. The probable yield will be something over 12,000,000 quarters. Barley continues to look well. The condition of all other cereals is satisfactory. Our market has been unaffected by the war in Turkey, no intervention by other powers appearing probable. Trade has been much depressed owing to the enormous supplies arriving. Nearly 175,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived during the past fortnight. Prices have given way two shillings per quarter, and unless the weather or political influence check the decline, it appears unlikely that wheat can maintain even the present depressed values. There is a large trade in Indian corn this year, and the favor which this class of grain has found with the millers has caused the consumption of Russian and American corn to fall off much more than might be imagined. It is not unlikely that the future range of prices will be lower than we have been accustomed to. The number of cargoes of wheat off the coast is fifty eight. But few sales have transpired. The position of the market is somewhat indefinite, buyers are holding off and holders are not reconciled to the low prices. A decline of fully two shillings per quarter on floating cargoes has, however, taken place during the week. Maize has met with a limited inquiry. The quotations are unaltered. Barley has been steady.

How to Get Cool.

"Jack in the Pulpit," in *St. Nicholas* for August, tells us how to keep cool during the hot weather, as follows: When the thermometer stands at ninety degrees, my warm young friends, don't fume, nor fuss, nor fan yourselves into a blaze. No. Sit down in some quiet place and think only of cool things. Think of snow; think of ice; think of cold water trickling down your back. Think of holding a live eel in each hand. Imagine yourself under any icy shower bath, or sitting at nightfall on top of an iceberg; then try to shiver. Do all this without once stirring from your position and you'll get cool, or my name's not Jack.

Not So Barbarous as Reported.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli stated that a dispatch from Mr. Elliot, the English minister at Constantinople, says the excesses in Bulgaria are deplorable, but the published reports are grossly exaggerated. There has been no wholesale slaughter. Christian inhabitants are volunteering against Servia. The loyalty of the Christians and Mohammedans against Servia is extraordinary.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - *Editor.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Reducing the Taxes.

None but the most ignorant should be deceived by the empty boast that Gov. Tilden has reduced the taxes in New York State to the amount of many millions. Those who indulge in this kind of political "blowing" not only expose their own ignorance but insult the intelligence of their hearers. The debt and taxes in that State have unquestionably been very much reduced since 1868, but Samuel Jones Tilden had about as much to do with it as the man in the moon. It was a result of republican legislation and administration of the finances which Samuel could neither help or hinder.

Democratic administration of the finances of our neighboring State began Jan. 1, 1868, and ended Jan. 1, 1872. During that time the debt was reduced Five and a half millions. Republican administration of the finances began Jan. 1872, and up to Jan. 1, 1876, they had reduced the debt Nineteen and a half millions. Thus the Republicans reduced the debt nearly *four times* as much as the Democrats in the same length of time. They found a debt of nearly Twenty Million, and left a balance to be provided for of little over half a million. The tax for debt purposes in 1875 was $6,794,357 15. The tax for debt purposes in 1876 was but $789,260 37, because the debt had been reduced by Republican administration to that amount. The difference between these two seems is about the amount that Sam. Tilden claims *he* reduced the tax. He had nothing whatever to do with reducing the debt, and thus the claim that he reduced the tax is a false pretence of the most brazen and shameless character.

EX-GOV. DIX writes as follows to an inquiring friend at Auburn, who prints the letter in *The Advertiser* of that city: "Mr. Tilden did not unite in the call for the great Union meeting in New York after the attack and surrender of Fort Sumter. But he refused to attend it, though urgently solicited by one of his own political friends. The meeting was called for the purpose of sustaining the Government and to provide for sending troops to Washington, which was thought to be in danger of an attack by the Confederates. This fact was publicly stated when Mr. Tilden was a candidate for Governor in 1874."

WHEN the opposition press boasts that the "Democrats *never* bolt," explanation is needed. Sam Swartwout, the New York collector, was a Democrat, and *he* "bolted" with some hundreds of thousands, of which the Federal Treasury was the loser. Ike Fowler, the New York Democratic postmaster, "bolted" with the heavy proceeds of prolonged peculation; and Bill Tweed "bolted" so securely that we lose the hope of seeing him more. "Never" is clearly too strong a word.

FRANK W. HUGHES, Esq., the leader of the Schuylkill Democracy, this State, will soon take the stump for Peter Cooper and against Tilden. Mr. Hughes is no holiday soldier, but a veteran in political warfare, and if he takes up the cudgel against Tilden he will do him a great [illegible] arm in his section of the State.

CONUNDRUM by the Dayton Journal: "If it takes a Democratic Congress seven months to get everything into a snarl, and leave the departments without money, how long would it take them to smash the Government and re-establish the Confederacy?

CONSIDERING that no less than twenty-five investigations were ordered at the beginning of the session by the present Confederate House, and but two or three thus far heard from, the amount of political capital obtained does not seem to warrant the expenditure of quite so much cash by the "reform" party.

PROFESSOR SEELYE, it is now authentic, will finish his present Congressional term and then become President of Amherst College, on a salary of four thousand dollars a year. He will also be professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OUR TROOPS.

A FEW MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED—THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Baltimore American.

An official statement prepared at the War Department, showing the exact strength of the Army and the distribution of the troops on the 8th of the present month, affords data by which to correct the impression prevalent in some quarters that the great bulk of the troops are stationed in the Southern States, and also shows the injustice of the criticism from the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, that it was owing to this that the force sent against the Sioux was so small. The strength of the Federal Army is not so formidable as to excite much alarm of danger to civil institutions from it, since the total number of officers and enlisted men in the three military divisions of the country—Atlantic, Missouri and Pacific—is only 22,763. If to this be added the detachment at West Point, the ordnance corps, recruits at depots and en route, and all other officers and men not serving at garrisoned posts, the strength of the whole military establishment is found to be 28,979. Small as our Army is it becomes smaller still when the great extent of territory over which the troops are spread is taken into account. In the Military Division of the Atlantic there are 4,077 officers and men distributed among thirty-eight posts, being an average of 107 at each post. In the Military Division of the Pacific are 3,576 officers and men distributed among thirty-three posts, giving an average of 108 to each. The average number of men to a post in the Southern States, exclusive of Texas, is only ninety-two. In the Military Division of the Missouri the greater portion of the army is stationed, the whole number of officers and men distributed throughout that division being 15,110. Of these at the date when the statement was prepared 3,013 were in the field against the Sioux under Gens. Terry and Crook. Since the statement was made up six companies of infantry from the lake posts, six from Kansas, and five more from Utah have been sent to join the troops in the field. In Texas, mostly at frontier posts, there are 5,716. In the Southern States, exclusive of Texas, there are only 3,314 all told, distributed among thirty-six stations. The largest number in any single State is 538 in South Carolina; in Louisiana there are 506, distributed among eight stations.

In order to show the erroneousness of the idea that there is an undue proportion of the troops in the South it may be of interest to state that the average number of soldiers in the Southern States, exclusive of Texas, is only 303 to each—hardly more than a third of the number stationed in New York. There are more troops in Rhode Island than in North Carolina; more in Massachusetts than in Kentucky; more in Michigan than in Georgia; more in this State of Maryland than in Alabama. In ten Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains there are 350 more than in the eleven Southern States. These facts, taken from an official statement, show how groundless is partisan declamation in regard to large bodies of troops in the South, and make the clamor over the matter seem rather absurd.

THE Illinois Democrats seem to have done their best to give their State over to the Republicans. They have nominated for Governor and Auditor the men selected for those positions by the inflationists, and have set them up on the St. Louis platform. The effect upon the State can be imagined when the newly converted organ of the Democracy, *The Chicago Times*, alludes to the Convention as made up of "folly-fed fools," "shameless spoilsmen," "imbeciles, "political junkers," and says there is nothing for right-thinking people to do but "hold their noses and pass on." It says the State is sure for the Republicans in November, and adds:

"The man selected for Governor of this magnificent Commonwealth by the party which professes to go back to Jefferson for its principles, believes in the communism of rag money. He holds that all men who owe money should be absolved of the payment of half their debts, and yet he has not the sense to see that this is what his belief implies, reduced to its simpler terms. Democratic demoralization never achieved a more stupendous triumph than the work of yesterday at Springfield. If the creatures who carried on the farce of a convention had been sent by the votes and worked by the behests of the Republican managers they could not have more completely done the thing which makes the Republican calling safe and the election sure.

But why should not the Illinois Democracy act just as they did? They are only following the example of the national Democracy at St. Louis. At St. Louis they endorsed Tilden and put a rag-money champion with him on the ticket, and then adopted a platform of repudiation.

ANOTHER million and a quarter of the public debt paid during July. Such is Republican extravagance! The confederates would have "saved" all that.

THE war created the debt, the rebellion the war, the Northern Democracy sympathized with and sustained the rebellion, and therefore it is that the Democracy is wholly responsible for the debt.

IF McClellan had been elected on the peace platform of 1864, prepared by Tilden, and the principles of that most pernicious document enforced, would the American people have celebrated the Centennial!

TILDEN'S cabinet has been kindly made up by Parson Brownlow, as follows: Bob Toombs Secretary of War, Admiral Semmes Secretary of the Navy' "General" M C. Butler, the hero of Hamburg, Secretary of the Interior, and Jubal Early Postmaster General. For Secretary of the Treasury His Excellency would, of course, nominate the Hon. William M. Tweed, suggests the Rochester Express.

THE moral sentiment of the country is with Hayes There is no doubt about his honesty and incorruptibility. There is no doubt whatever that he will redeem the pledges of his letter of acceptance, so far as it is in the power of the Executive to redeem them. The country feels that he is a safe man, and it is coming to be understood that he is a strong one, with a will of his own. There is not the same feeling in regard to Tilden. A man educated in all the wiles of New York politics; an old associate and manager of political campaigns with Tweed and his gang; a railroad lawyer who has accumulated a colossal fortune as the attorney of Railroad Rings, like that of the Credit Mobilier, and who has temporized ever since nomination, to patch up a compromise with the incongruous elements of his party; a candidate who starts out in the canvass upon the basis of a solid South, and is manipulating to carry enough Northern States to give him, with the assistance of this solid sectional vote, a majority in the Electoral College, —these, and other considerations, make men suspicious of him, who would otherwise ralley to his support.—Cincinnati *Commercial.*

THE Democrats are at their wits' ends to find something against Gov Hayes. The latest roorback is the charge that his wife is a Methodist, and if he is elected "Parson" Newman will be continued as "court chaplain," and lots of other evils would follow. The Cincinnati Commercial makes this comprehensive answer to the assertion: "What Mrs. Hayes's religious views and denominational relations may be, we do not know and do not care. But a great deal worse calamity might happen than a lady in the White House who was a professed Christian and member of the Methodist Church. We have had one President without a wife, and the result of that experiment ought to admonish the people to be careful how they put into the highest office a man without a marital as well as constitutional adviser. Jimmy doesn't count for fair respectability among past Presidents, and Sammy, deficient precisely where Jimmy was weak, promises to be as bad a failure in reforming the civil service as Jimmy in preserving the authority of the Constitution and the laws. It is our impression that the people will not object to Hayes because his wife is a Christian woman."

GEN. JAMES M. TUTTLE of Des Moines, Iowa, used to be a Democrat, but he has got tired of it, and has "come out" for Hayes and Wheeler. He delivered a long speech at a Republican ratification meeting recently, in which he referred with considerable feeling to some of the historical shining lights of the Democracy. Here is a lively extract, for instance: "Among the last Democratic officers of any note were Floyd and Jake Thompson, the Democratic Secretary of War and Secretary of Interior. They stole from the Government they were sworn to serve, to help the rebellion raised to destroy it; and beside their crimes and their corruptions, all that is charged against the Republican officials, admit it all to be true even, sinks into significance. Why, old Jake Thompson, encouraged by the defiance of Ben Hill in his speech, went down to Washington a few months ago, and like a braggart demanded investigation, pompously saying that he would waive the legal point of time. He went down there blowing, and got sued—for the money that he stole from the Rebels. [Great cheering.] If old Floyd were alive, he too, probably, would go down there, under the protection of the rebel shadow of Ben Hill, and demand investigation. [Laughter.] But, like the child coy-tred with the curse of the crime against Abraham Lincoln, he also had the good sense to die. He was at Fort Donelson with the other 'Constitution-huggers,' but he skipped out early, so as to be safe. If he had stood his ground like a brave man, he would probably have had the good fortune to die earlier. [Laughter.] But he lit out. He could steal for the Confederacy, but he wasn't willing to die for it. [Laughter.]"

INDIANA politics are in a tremendous jumble. There are bolts of all kinds in the Democratic ranks. The Independents swear they won't support Tilden, and are said to have induced 16 Democratic papers in the State to swing out for Peter Cooper. They are so strong that they have begun to quarrel among themselves. Any one would think Congressman Landers was enough of an inflationist to suit them, but they spew him out of their mouths. He was nominated for Congress in one of the Indianapolis districts the other day, and immediately the City Greenback Club met and declared him utterly unworthy of confidence and support because he had at first accepted and then declined the inflation nomination for Governor. They also called an independent mass convention in Landers's district to "select a candidate worthy the support of all honest greenback voters."

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These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action of both liver and Stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

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Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhoea, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels become regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

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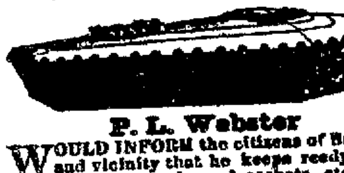

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Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 3 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSS, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

— A number of our citizens have urgent business in Buffalo this week.

— The hand organ man was in town Monday evening. He tarried but a little while.

— It looks now as though the jail would be filled before the Sheriff has a chance to move in.

— A dead man found in the Troy reservoir. And now the people say they never did like that water anyway.

— The Bazar will be held at the residence of D. R. Hamlin this (Thursday) evening August 3—Entertainment varied as usual.

— Another oil well is being put down this side of Wilcox about one-half mile northwest of the one lately put down by M. M. Shultz.

— The Independent Republican of Montrose has been sold to Mr. Lashler formerly of the Scranton Republican. Consideration, $11,000.

— There will be Episcopal service at the Court House next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. The service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Warren.

— Some people lay in their winter's coal at this time of the year and it has generally been understood that the deductions from fall prices more than pay the interest on the money invested.

— It is reported that our friend George Washington Sartwell proposes to organize a Tilden and Hendricks club in this place very shortly. George is the only earnest, working Tilden Democrat in this vicinity.

— If you go the Centennial or to a camp-meeting, you will often find the Centennial cane and chair, advertised in another column, very comfortable. They are just the thing for excursions, picnics, ball matches, &c.

— The principal attraction these dull days is in the direction of the base ball ground, on the bank of the creek below the Mechanic street race bridge. The Wild Cats are doing some industrious practising.

John Digel has just placed in our composing room a fine large imposing stone manufactured from his quarry at Hamlin station. If any one has any doubts as to the quality of the stone for all useful purposes they are invited to examine it.

— We are informed by Commissioner Young and Clerk Chadwick that B. Sartwell and E. V. Chadwick each appeared before the Commissioners and bid for the hay in the Court House square. The latter made the best offer (five loads of barnyard fertilizer) and secured the hay. It is a matter of no great moment, but in view of our statement of last week these remarks are in order.

— The J. P. K. Hall Base Ball Club, of St. Mary's, was organized to sweep the boards. Three Ridgway players and a pitcher from Pittsburgh were called to the aid of the club to make it invincible. The Resolutes of Renovo beat them a few days ago in a score of 23 to 9, but they played the Harrisburg club last week Wednesday and held their opponents down to 14 and scored 9 themselves. The Harrisburg is one of the strongest western nines in the State. The J. P. K. H.'s may win glory yet.

— On Monday afternoon while D. T. S. Hartley was charging his soda fountain the generator exploded, badly burning the doctor's right arm and right side of his face, and completely drenching James Penfield's eyes. The generator was subjected to a pressure of two hundred and two pounds at the time, and the explosion was occasioned by a defective joint. The doctor was turning the crank attached to the generator when the top blew off, and it is a matter of surprise that he was not killed or frightfully maimed. Mr. Penfield was standing ten feet away, yet he sustained the most serious injury. It was at first feared that his sight would be impaired or destroyed, but a prompt application of neutralizing ingredients saved his sight. The ingredients from which the gas is made are sulphuric acid and marble dust, and together they make a compound that burns as it goes. All things considered, both gentlemen can congratulate themselves that their injuries were not of a much more serious nature.—Elk Democrat.

FLAG WALKS.—A very good flagstone quarry appears to have been opened at Hamlin station, McKean county, recently, if we may judge correctly from the flagging which has been brought here for walks in front of the residence of Dr. J. L. Eddy, and the Bend ley mansion. They are similar to those laid in front of Dr. Whitney's store, last fall, and though rather thin and soft when first quarried harden very rapidly, and make and excellent walk.—Olean Times.

The above item refers to the quarry opened by John Digel, of this place, and we are glad that its merits are known and appreciated abroad as well as at home.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. Rasclas Brown, Messrs. G. A. Berry, O. A. Hotchkiss and P. T. Kennedy, of Bradford, and Mr. Avery, of Butler county, were in town on Tuesday. The occasion was the argument in equity before his honor Judge Williams of the somewhat noted case relating to the injunction restraining the lessees of the Erie Railway Company from boring for oil on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh branch.

The Campaign Miner.

The MINER will be sent to any address, post-paid, from now until the 15th of November for 25 cents, in advance. Send in your names.

Picnic at Crosby Station.

There will be a picnic at the grove near the Crosby Station next week Friday afternoon, the 11th inst. A platform will be erected for dancing, and dinner will be served in the grove. The proceeds are destined for a charitable purpose. All are cordially invited.

BY ORDER OF COM.

The N. Y. Times for 25 cents.

For 25 cents you can get the New York Weekly Times until after election. C. K. Sartwell is the agent. Sample copies can be seen and subscriptions paid at the Hayes and Wheeler Club rooms next Saturday evening. The Times is one of the best and largest papers in the country, and you will never have a better opportunity to get a good deal of reading for a little money.

Hayes and Wheeler Club.

The Club meeting of last Saturday evening was well attended, many new and valuable names being added to the membership. The next regular meeting will be on Saturday evening. The supporters of Hayes and Wheeler both of Keating township and the borough are cordially invited to unite with the Club and attend the meetings. At the meeting on Saturday evening short addresses will be made by Dr. E. O. Brown, Hon. L. Rogers and W. J. Milliken.

The Bradford Hayes and Wheeler Club.

A Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized at Bradford last Friday evening, and the following officers were elected:

President—R. D. Stone.
Vice President—Hon. L. Ward.
Secretary—J. Moorhouse.
Treasurer—John Brown.
Executive Committee—Capt. P. M. Fuller, R. W. Evans and F. S. Johnson.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, August 1st, at 8 o'clock.

The New Jail.

We are glad to be able to state that the jail is nearly finished, with the exception of some inside painting. The carpenters and masons have been discharged and paid. The painting will be completed in a few days, and Sheriff King expects to take up his abode in his handsome and secure residence in a week or two. He goes to Buffalo this week to obtain some necessary furniture and fixtures. The Commissioners wisely concluded that, inasmuch as the Sheriff's Office proper would always be used for that purpose and the necessary furniture would be of no use elsewhere, it was proper for the county to furnish that room and let the furniture be a permanent fixture in the building. Sheriff King is thus empowered to purchase at the expense of the county an office desk, chairs, &c., also, for the same reason, curtains for the windows, which owing to their shape would be of no use in any other building in the county. The windows are made with the view of shading with inside blinds. We believe the Commissioners do not intend to put them in now. That can be done at any time.

Probably no one will feel more pleased or relieved by the completion of the jail than Superintendent Bishop. His duties have been no child's play, and have occupied his entire attention almost night and day from the commencement. He has been very much embarrassed by the dilatoriness of the Buffalo parties who contracted to furnish the iron work, and indeed the iron stair cases for the corridors have not been furnished yet. It has been an important and responsible trust, and we think it will not be denied that 'Dell. has proven himself in every way equal to the task imposed upon him.

Early Boarders.

Six restless chaps, all from Clermont and "doun among the coal mines," were furnished lodging in the new county jail yesterday. From the evidence taken before Justice Smith it would appear that five of them, named respectively David Mitchell, Samuel Kelley, J. C. Anderson, John J. Sullivan and Henry Jones (the latter a mere boy) had been to the Ballsville mines in search of work, in view of a probable strike at Clermont. Failing in their search they were returning to Clermont and in passing Mr. Gideon Ormsby's place "went through" the pockets of his coat laying by the fence, taking therefrom a pocket handkerchief and a pistol. As soon as he discovered his loss Mr. Ormsby came before Justice Smith and swore out a warrant against them. They had been seen going into D. A. Easterbrook's barn at the outskirts of the borough, where they were surrounded and captured by Constable Waller and a formidable posse of citizens. Upon the evidence of Miss Ella Ormsby, who saw two of them handling the coat and take out the handkerchief, and the finding of the handkerchief in their possession and the pistol where they had secreted it in the barn, they were committed in default of bail. It is probable that but two of them are guilty, but as the larceny could not be proven directly upon any one the Justice could do no other way than to commit the entire gang.

THE SIXTH ONE

Was brought from Clermont Tuesday evening by Constable Fitzsimmons, having been committed by Justice Tate upon a charge of assault and battery. It is a sufficient explanation of this case to state that it was pay day on the hill Saturday, and during the inevitable row the prisoner, Charles Stevens, proved to much for his antagonist.

BARN-BURNING.

The Largest Barn in McKean County burned with all its contents

Last Friday night, about mid-night, Mr. Zerah Fisher, of Bradford, was awakened by his wife with the cry that the house was on fire. On first awakening he supposed that was the case, but soon discovered that instead his barn, across the road from the house, was enveloped in flames. The fire had already gained too much headway to allow the possibility of saving it or any of the contents, and he could only look helplessly on at the melting away of thousands of dollars worth of property. There were over sixty tons of hay in the barn, and, as Mr. Fisher says, the finest hay that he ever harvested, together with all of his wagons, farming machinery and tools, harnesses, &c. Fortunately, all of his cattle and horses were in the pasture. The barn cost $3,000, upon which was an insurance of $2,000. There was also an insurance of $1,000 on the contents, though they could not be replaced for double that sum.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is conjectured that some drunken tramp, with which that vicinity is infested, may have crawled into the barn with a lighted pipe or cigar, and thus accomplished his own cremation.

There is nothing that speaks better for the growth, development and prosperity of an agricultural and dairy country than fine, commodious, and well built barns. Thus the burning of this barn, while a serious loss to Mr. Fisher, is also a loss to the county. It has been built but a few years, and during its construction and since it has always been an object of admiration and commendatory comment on the part of travellers. It was 110 feet long and 50 feet wide, honestly and carefully built, with a large cellar underneath, and every convenience for a large dairy farm. It is a discouraging loss, but Mr. F. informs us that he will rebuild it as soon as possible. With his extensive dairy and farm, he can hardly do business with a building of less capacity.

Miss Gertrude Wellington.

The following extract from a letter from the sister of the late Miss Gertrude Wellington, published in the Elmira Advertiser, gives an account of her illness and death, which will be read with painful interest by her many friends in this vicinity.

* * * * * * *

We were about fifty miles on our way to the Yosemite when she was taken sick. We stopped at Antioch for her to rest two hours and then went on, but when only a few miles from the place she began to grow numb and faint. We stopped at the first farm house—got her hot drinks—and as she rallied we drove on, but intended to stop at the first point of timber and camp out for the night. She began growing worse though, and soon all the party were rubbing her and trying b every means to revive her. We were obliged to drive two miles farther before reaching any house; the horses ran every step!

We were seven miles from the village, and on those burning plains where it was almost too hot for those accustomed to it to live while it was terrible for my poor sister. We did not think she could possibly live until night, we sent for the best doctor within reach, but he proved worse than none, and we telegraphed to San Francisco for one, only to receive the reply that he was out of town and his partner could not come. At last we got our doctor from Napa, and he said we must take her right home.

We reached Napa Thursday noon, and getting among so many friends and hearing their words of hope, I had quite a hope that she might recover, but Friday she grew worse, and never closed her poor eyes to sleep, from that time till just before she died. Typhoid fever set in, and then we knew there was no hope for her. Her sufferings were terrible to witness. She knew us by times until Saturday noon, but no one after that.

* * * * * * *

At eleven o'clock on Monday she went to sleep, and slept quietly until the angels bore her away. Her breath grew shorter and shorter till the last. One of our great regrets was that all our dear ones could not see her as we saw her after she fell asleep. Loving hands and kind hearts had adorned her with rare and costly flowers, and the whole room was exquisitely decorated. If the expression of countenance in death is at all indicative of the repose of the soul, then our Gerty is enjoying an Elysium of happiness.

Letter from Kansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I have received numerous inquiries in regard to the Distribution advertised in your paper during the past few weeks by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association. To save time and the trouble of answering each in detail, I desire to say to all interested, that the Association is chartered by authority of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of promoting immigration to the State, and that in furtherance of this object, proposes to distribute, by lot, to its patrons, prizes amounting to the princely sum of $770,000. They will have two drawings. In the Main, or Grand Drawings, they will award 2,964 prizes, ranging from $50 up to $75,000 each. In the Special Drawing they will award 100,000 prizes, ranging from $1,00 up to $10,000,00 each. The Special drawing is designed as commissions for Agents and the tickets are given free to those who make up clubs or purchase two or more Shares in the Main Drawing.

The price of Shares or Tickets in the Main Drawing is $5,00 each. For $10,00 they will send two shares in the Main Drawing and one ticket free in the Special Drawing. All persons investing $10, and securing three chances will secure at least one prize, as there are no blanks in the Special Drawing.

The Board of Managers were selected from among the most prominent men of the State, and have the confidence and support of all classes of our citizens. They have all been more or less connected with the public affairs of the State, and their character and standing in the community is a sufficient guaranty that the distribution will be fairly and impartially made. I can state most positively that the drawing will take place at the time stated—August 28th. The Kansas Immigrant, giving full particulars of the Enterprise, its objects and purposes, with endorsements and references of the highest character, and information regarding the State of Kansas, will be sent free to all who may desire it.

All remittances for shares, or letters of inquiry, addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y,
Atchison, Kansas.

A Big Day at Bradford.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

Extensive preparations are under way for holding the second Annual Picnic of the Catholic Society at Bradford. The Picnic will be held at the grove in the borough, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 22, 1876.

Dinner will be served on the ground, with ample temperate refreshments. In the evening the festivities will be continued in the New Town Hall now in course of erection, where with good music and dancing one cannot but enjoyably close a day full of healthful recreation and pleasure.

McKean and Warren Oil Geology.

Mr. J. F. Carll, in his article on oil geology, made the following reference to the McKean and Warren districts:

It would hardly be proper to close this article without some allusion to the oil fields of McKean and Warren counties, now so rapidly coming into prominence and demanding the closest attention of the oil miner and the geologist.

To both alike these are new and unexplored regions. Only enough is known of them to make it quite certain that they are producing oil in paying quantities from measures several hundred feet below the oil sands of Venango, Clarion and Butler, and that they are to be developed and studied without any reference whatever to this last named sand group.

At Warren the outcrop of the Venango oil-sands may be seen in the hill-sides above river level, and oil is struck in the wells at a depth of about 600 feet below them. At Bradford, McKean county, the Venango sands have not been recognized, but there is sufficient data to show that if they reached that locality they would there occupy about the same position in relation to the Tunanguant Valley that they do at Warren in relation to the Valley of the Allegheny. The "Tuna" Valley wells are over 1,000 feet deep.

COMPARISON OF OIL SANDS.

Taking the Venango oil group, then, for our guide, the so-called third sand at Warren lies, say, 600 feet below the Oil Creek third sand; and the so-called third sand of Bradford, say 400 feet below the Warren so-called third sand.

Here is another illustration of the fallacy of attempting to transfer local names to new fields without an actual tracing of the rocks from place to place.

Any one unacquainted with the Oil Regions would naturally infer, when reading of our developments, that the third of Venango was the same as the third sand of Warren and McKean. But it is here seen that they are three distinct layers of sand, having nothing whatever in common. The third sand of Venango is not represented at all in the wells at Warren, (for they commence to drill below its base,) and neither the third sand of Venango nor the third sand of Warren is represented in the wells at Bradford. Why it is considered necessary always to have three sands in a well it is hard to conceive, unless it is to convey the impression that the stratification is the same as on Oil Creek—which is a very erroneous idea to go abroad in relation to the oil strata of Warren and McKean. There is certainly no similarity or connection between oil rocks of Venango and Warren, and nothing as yet to prove any between Warren and McKean.

Exhilerates all the Vital Functions.

Dr. Fenner's Capitol Bitters increases the appetite, warms up the stomach and promotes digestion. Relieves dullness and flatulently. Tones up and regulates the whole digestive tract, including stomach and bowels. Exhilerates all the vital functions. Increases the strength and vigor of the system.

When all other medicines disagree with a delicate stomach, this mild but efficient Bitter will act kindly. It so invigorates the system as to ward off disease, guarding against agues, fevers and bowel disorders in the summer, colds and inflammations in the winter, and all epidemic diseases at all seasons of the year. No laboring man or woman should pass through the vicissitudes of spring or the trying summer season without guarding themselves against exposure and disease by taking one or more bottles of Capitol Bitters. It is not a "vile compound of bottled nastiness," but beautiful in appearance and flavor, and certain in its health-giving, appetite-producing, strengthening and invigorating effects.

From J. L. Bigbee, late Supervisor of the town of Stockton, N. Y.

Stockton, N. Y., July 21, 1876.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—I have been testing the merits of your Capitol Bitters, and find them in every respect equal to the recommends so freely made by others. They seem to be compounded on scientific principles, giving tone to the stomach and healthy action to the blood, digestive organs and general system.

Yours truly,
J. L. BUGBEE.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. D. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

—THE GREAT SOUTHWEST, of Sedalia, Mo., says: "The Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas, is under the management of solid men of that city and State. The city of Atchison stakes her reputation on the fairness and honesty of this, their plan of promoting immigration to their city. The prizes are grand, and fully worth the prices claimed. We are personally acquainted with John M. Price, the General Manager of the Association, and know that he would sacrifice his large and ample fortune before he would allow any dishonesty in the conducting of their business or distribution of the gifts." See letter of Gen. S. M. Strickler in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—He only is wise who seeks safety in precaution. Life is uncertain; thousands in the vigor of health to-day will never see to-morrow. The varying atmosphere, the raw, piercing winds warn us of winter's approach, with its icy blasts and ruthless scurges. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frost Bites, &c. The wise and cautious will immediately have recourse to these powerful invigorators. Holloway's Pills, which enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather, and fortify the constitution to withstand the rigors and inclemencies of winter. The ointment is an infallible remedy for inflammation of the throat, and all disorders of the chest produced by violent colds; it also gives speedy relief to the organs of respiration. 195

BAD FOR TROUT FISHERS.—We learn from the Lewistown Gazette that a number of trout caught in the mountain streams thereabout last week proved to be unfit for eating, being full of a red worm which is frequently found under the skin. The water louse is also said to be unusually destructive this year.

Platform Wagons.

Parties wishing platform wagons, open or top buggies, will find it greatly to their interest to buy of C. M. Colegrove, Colegrove, Pa., who is selling a first class article cheap. Samples of these wagons can be seen at his store at Colegrove. 40-6m

To Builders.

Proposals will be received by the Keating School Board for making repairs upon the following school buildings, viz: The Kent, Moore, Curtis, and Farmers Valley. The jobs will be let separately upon the ground at each school house, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876,

commencing at the Curtis school house at 11 a. m., to the lowest and best bidder.

J. H. DUNTLEY,
Sec. of Board.

40-3t

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of administration of the estate of John Martin, deceased, late of Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphan's Court of McKean county, Pa., was made June 21, A. D. 1876, directing the sale of decedent's real estate, to pay debts, terms cash on confirmation. Now therefore, in pursuance of said order of sale the undersigned administrator, will expose to public sale on Saturday, August 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Sergeant township, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Milesburgh and Smethport Turnpike Road east of Geneisburgh; thence north two hundred perches to a beech corner; thence east forty-eight perches to a post corner; thence south one hundred and ninety-eight perches to the turnpike road; thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land and known as lot No. 6, as surveyed by H. Payne.

DAVAULT MARTIN,
Administrator.

August 3, 1876.-40-4t.

Whene'er like me one comes to muse
Beside his grave, not knowing whose!

JOSHUA WHEAT'S COURTSHIP.

Did you ever see a bashful man! If you have, then you have seen the most awkward, ungainly creature among human bipeds. Now there may be something attractive and interesting in the shrinking timidity of a blushing girl, but a bashful man, who ever pities him! Though despised by one sex, and laughed at by the other, always doing what he never intended to do, and saying what he never intended to say, he is one of the most pitiable objects in existence.

To be sure in these days of brass and assurance, when everybody thinks him-

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	6.30 p m	1.30 p m
Wernweg		1.40
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2 01
Smethport	7.25	2 20
Farmers Va'.		2.35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabees	6.30 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	4.30 p m
Frisbees	11.29	4.39
Farmers Val.	11.41	4.51
Smethport	11.57	5.05
Crosby	12 12	5.23
Colegrove	12.16	5.27
Hamlin	12.20	5.31
Wernweg	12.35	5.46
Clermont	12.45 p m	5.56 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Olean	10.31	8.36	4.85
Eldred	11.11	9.10	
Larabees	11 14	9.27	6.45
P't Allegany	11.38	9.55	
Emporium	12.40	11.00	

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Express.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	1.45 p m	
P't Allegany	4.30	2.50	
Larabees	4.54	3.15	4.30 a m
Eldred			
Olean	5.47	4.10	6.23
Buffalo	9.00	7.20	2.50 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania R ilroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JU Y 2 '76 the 'I rains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo...4.20 p. m
" " " Driftwood 5.27 p. m
" " " Emporium 6.20 p. m
" " " St. Marys...7.21 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.......8.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.......11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo..............11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium..........12.55 p. m
" " " St. Marys............1.45 p. m
" " " Kane..................2.50 p. m
" " arr. at Erie..................7.35 p. m
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Renovo..........2.15 a. m
" " " Driftwood.......3.67 a. m
" " " Emporium......3.40 a. m
" " " St. Marys....... 4.36 a. m
" " " Kane..............6.20 a. m
" " arr. at Erie..............10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane..............6.05 a. m
" " " St. Marys......7.25 a. m
" " " Emporium.....8.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood......8.05 a. m
" " " Renovo..........10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie..............11.30 a. m
" " " Kane..............4.15 p. m
" " " St. Marys........5.37 p. m
" " " Emporium......6.30 p. m
" " " Renovo..........8.45 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia...6.50 a. m
PHILAD'A EXPRESS leaves Erie.......6.10 p. m
" " " Kane.........9.40 p. m
" " " St. Marys.10.05 p. m
" " " Empor'm..11.30p. m
" " " Driftwo'd 12.47 a. m
" " " Renovo....1.10 a. m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS!

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine is most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York. v13n3y1

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

At the Centennial—Spain—Swiss Exhibits—Cape of Good Hope—German Exhibits—India—Miscellany.

SPAIN.

This interesting country, of whose exhibits we have incidentally spoken, has entered with a larger degree of sympathy into the enthusiasm and the practical idea of the Exhibition. The exhibits are not confined in their ownership to any class, but every circle has sent its contribution. The president of the Women's Catholic Association, Madrid, church ornaments. The Asylum of Mendicity, Seville, embroideries, shirt and handkerchiefs. His majesty, the king of Spain, sends locks and ornamental iron work for dwellings. Count Pallares sends sabots, Count Nieulant, of Valencia, bayonet; director-general of cavalry, complete mounting. There are some beautiful embroidered shawls from Madrid. Fans are also in great variety of style and finish. Nowhere does the fan come into greater play than in the graceful hands of a Castilian maiden. Barcelona sends paper. Toledo is to Spain what Liege is to Belgium, Birmingham to England and Springfield to the United States. The blades of this old city are famous the world over. I saw one that is put in a semicircular case, and after being confined for a long period will spring to the full tension on release. The elasticity of these old Toledo blades is wonderful.

THE SWISS EXHIBITS.

Swiss watchwork. The Swiss lead the column in this branch. In Neuchatel 20,000 women are engaged at $3.75 a week, who make 1,500,000 watches yearly, besides movements for the American market. Berthoud says: "To become a good watchmaker, it is necessary to be an arithmetician, geometrician, a mechanician and an artist, to know how fluids resist bodies in motion, the effect of heat and cold on metals, and a happy genius to apply all." It is said there are one hundred and two distinct branches of this art, to each of which a boy may be put apprentice, the watch finisher being the only one who can work out of his department.

Watchmaking was introduced into Switzerland in 1769 by Daniel Jno. Richard La Lange. It is to this liberal Swiss that woman is indebted for a recognition of her valuable services in this mechanical art. One factory, American, represented at the Exhibition employs 750 women, whose earnings are $10 per week. The exhibition of Swiss watches is handsome, and with other novelties in delicate work enable the Swiss to sustain their reputation for skill and enterprise. St. Gallen sends mechanical embroideries; Hamburg, edging; Zurich, silks; Geneva, jewelry; Neuchatel, woolen goods; Lucerne, braids; Berne, condensed milk; Schaffhausen, nails; Basle, naphthaline, fluorescine, cosine, phathaline, sefraine, galluni, steam blue; Derendingen, pottery and porcelain, watch glasses; Zurich, furniture, cotton threads, cash threads, bedcovers, tablecloth, bolting cloths and middling purifiers. The Swiss are an industrious people, and have always been true to their principles. Living under the effulgence of liberty for more than five centuries, they are happily adapted to American citizenship, and rarely fail in proving their ability to conform to a system of freedom that so happily assimilates to their own.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The cape is really a promontory of South Africa, is in latitude thirty four degrees twenty-two minutes south, longitude eighteen degrees twenty-nine minutes east, rising nearly 1000 feet out of the sea. It was discovered in 1486, by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz. In 1447 it was doubled by Vasco de Gama, who was the first European who reached the Indian ocean by this route. The cape of Good Hope is represented at the Exhibition in seeds, woods, diamonds in their crude state, which from their size would stand much cutting off from the hands of the lapidary and then they would be of large size and of immense value. A large assortment of wines are on exhibit from the cape, skins, etc. The collection is valuable and very interesting, and is additional proof of the interest taken by the people of the geographical extremes of the world in America, and in the creations of her energy and genius.

GERMAN EXHIBITS.

Germany has an extensive line of exhibits in every department, horse hair spun by the German, English and French process, mathematical instruments. This a marked specialty with the Germans, their work in these articles dating back to the fifteenth century. The annual production, of single establishments may be said to aggregate 4,000 sets of instruments. There are sixty shops for mathematical instruments at Nuremberg. Large quantities are shipped to the United States.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

This was initiated by the invention of book printing in 1440, and in 1875 there were 4,616 publishers and booksellers in communication with the agency at Leipsic. At present there are published in the domain of the German tongue 12,000 volumes of new works, continuations and new editions a year. This is against not more than 5,000 published in France or England. The sale of German books annually amounts to seventeen and one-half millions of dollars. There are elegant specimens of German literature on exhibition. Jewelry is another of the specialities that the German ladies competition in. One town, Hanau, has 280 manufactories of gold and gilt jewelry; 150 smaller shops, 175 assistant shops, altogether making 3,000 people.

XYLOGRAPHY.

Wood engravings have made German art famous, for in no country has this specialty reached so high a standard as in Germany. In fact it has been the associate of the history of book printing. Berlin, Leipsic and Stuttgart have handsome representations of xylographic art.

WINE.

There are 310,000 acres of land in Germany devoted solely to the culture of the vine. There are 80,000 acres in the newly acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. No wonder Germany fought so hard for this favored spot. Next Bavaria, the Palatinate; then Prussia, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse, making together 53,000,000 gallons.

BEER.

Bavaria devotes 44,000 square acres to hops. In Nuremberg there are 120 hop houses, and this venerable city is the scientific center for Germany. In Bavaria there are 5,000 breweries, the greatest part of the production being consumed at home. The annual products of the breweries amounts to 336,637,000 gallons. Looking at these figures, and then taking the population of Bavaria, which is 4,700,000, what a happy family Bavaria presents to the world. Bavarian beer is famous at the Exhibition, and with Vienna beer bears off the palm from less significant nationalities.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Germany is making wonderful progress in cloths, the Bicli and Simoni ranking with the best French in finish and texture, in fact, a large proportion are sold as French manufacture. The manufacture of woolen cloth dates back as far as the twelfth century. The spreading and weaving of merino sheep was introduced into Saxony in 1760; in 1873, Germany produced 625,000 cwt. of wool. Germany employs 1,400,000 spindles for corded yarns. Saxony stands at the head of the list in this industry. A beautiful article on exhibition is Italian cloth, and coatings manufactured at Elberfeld, also zanella, an article made of double cotton warp and fine combed wool; this latter article is an important article of labor; 5,000 power looms are occupied at Elberfeld; Chemnitz sends upholstery goods; Berlin sends shawls; Germany sends specimens of her carpet weaving. Their imitation of Smyrna carpets are nearly as beautiful as the Oriental. In cotton goods the Germans are not far behind the French and English; Silesia sends plain calicoes, shirtings, also. Alsace and Bavaria, Suabia and Neuberg, with Augsburg have 400,000 spindles and 8,000 power-looms. Linden sends cotton-velvets; Bielfeld sends linens. At this beehive of industry 3,000 sewing women and 2,000 sewing machines are employed in working up 35,000 pieces of linen. The Rhenish provinces furnish the exhibitors with silk. Of this production alone Germany has an involved interest of $40,000,000. Crefeld sends the best specimens in silk and velvet, Elberfeld, Vierzer, Suchtein, and Mechlin-on-the-Rhine. The sewing silks are from Freiburg. Saxony sends lace exhibits. Berlin is only surpassed by Paris in her exhibits of wearing apparel. I have enlarged on Germany and her varied interests, as the element in our midst from the Fatherland, thousands of whom are interested in the workings of their home industries, and who take a deep interest in the exhibits of their friends at the Exhibition. And as a large number read my correspondence, I feel it due this great nation not to magnify their commercial or industrial proportions, but simply to put them in their appropriate place in the nation's Centennial Exhibition—that marvel of the nineteenth century.

J. B.

An Ocean Mystery.

At a place named Bahia Honda, in Chiriqui, near Las Palmas, in Veraguas, a boat was picked up in which were a woman and two children, all of whom were nearly dead from hunger and thirst.

After they had been cared for with alleviatives, the eldest boy became sufficiently collected to explain that his father left Tonosi, in Los Santos, with his wife and the children, some days before they were found, and that the currents carried them away from land; that one night they reached an island where there was light, and that the father, in spite of his feeble state from hunger and thirst, pulled the oars until they reached the shore; that they called out asking for succor, and that some men came out and told them not to approach. The man insisted, and on going ashore and relating his situation, the barbarous fellows fell on him with sticks and beat him to death. They then tumbled the corpse into the boat and pushed it out to sea.

One of the children died from debility and the mother was nearly dead. They hoped to obtain from her the details of the occurrence as soon as she could recover. It is not yet known what island is referred to. Some think it is Montuosa, others that it is Jicaron.

The currents all flow at this time of the year toward Montuosa from the mainland. Jicaron is to the south of Coiba. It is not understood how a boat from either of these islands could drift to Bahia Honda, almost north of Coiba. Tonosi is seventeen miriameters from Coiba.

Another Dynamite Fiend.

The latest French journals recite the discovery in France of a match for the too famous Thomas in the person of a merchant in Paris, who recently imported from Switzerland several casks of what he declared to be undutiable "clay." The custom house officers suspected something, kept the cases at the warehouse and sent for a chemist. The chemist was puzzled with his first specimen of the contents, until he bethought himself of testing a small piece of the pretended clay with fire. It instantly exploded with a loud noise. Another very small piece put into a mortar exploded on being sharply touched with a pestle. It proved to be dynamite. The casks contained enough, had any one of them been rolled off a cart upon the ground, to have blown up a whole quarter of the city. Legal proceedings have been taken against the wretch who thus risked the lives of thousands to save himself a few francs.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Constant rains have done considerable damage to crops in Ohio...... Owing to the exceedingly heavy rain a small river near Freedom, Pa., was swollen so as to flood the house on its banks, and carry off the residence occupied by Thomas Lighthill. Mrs. Lighthill and her four children were drowned...... Haywood Grant, convicted of arson, was hanged at Rome, Ga. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was Gen. Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Ark.... The Turks captured and burned the Servian town of Kenterdeman...... As the British ironclad Thunderer was being steamed over a measured mile for trial in Stokes bay, her forward boiler exploded with terrific force, killing twenty-six men and wounding sixty, many of whom cannot survive...... Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, has sent word to the agency that he does not intend molesting any one outside of the Black Hills country; but will fight the whites in that section as long as the Black Hills question is unsettled or until his death.

Thirty-four of the crew of the ironclad Thunderer have died from the effects of the explosion...... The stallion race for $2,000, between Judge Fullerton and Smuggler, at Philadelphia, was won by the latter, the fastest time for stallions in this country being made. There were four heats, the second being a dead heat. Time, 2.17¼, 2.15, 2.17, 2.20.... The fast mail trains are to be withdrawn, as the government will not pay sufficient for them.... In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Williams (Dem.), of Michigan, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late Gen. Custer. It also passed a bill giving the father and mother of the deceased officer $50 a month as pensions. All the families of officers and soldiers under Custer were also voted pensions...... An official report states that during the Servian attack on Nova Varosch, the Turks placed Christian women and children in the intrenchments. Many were killed by the Servian fire...... The sentences upon the persons tried in connection

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quake of several seconds' duration occurred at Vienna, Austria, but did no damage so far as reported...... A London paper names twenty-eight members of parliament who will visit the Centennial at the close of the present session.... Dr. Joseph H. Crawford, aged twenty-eight years, shot and killed himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the presence of his aged mother. Pecuniary difficulties led to the act.

The cotton worm has appeared in middle and southern Alabama...... A number of prominent Boston ladies have purchased the Old South church building, and if they cannot raise the amount required to purchase the land in sixty days, will take down the building and re-erect it elsewhere...... $11,748,931 in silver coin have been put forth by the government in the redemption of currency...... Demosville, Ky., suffered severely from an incendiary fire which destroyed the entire western portion of the town...... There is difficulty between the Chinese and Spanish governments over the coolie question. China wishes to stop the exportation, and Spain wants to continue it...... A little daughter of John E. Cameron was suffocated in a limekiln on his farm near Pottsville, Pa., and a son lost his life in endeavoring to rescue his sister. The mother went to the aid of the son, when she too was overcome by the gases from the lime and expired. A brave stage driver, who went into the pit and secured the bodies, was drawn out insensible, and was with difficulty resuscitated.

The university race, at Saratoga, was won by Cornell, the winning time being seventeen minutes and one and one-half seconds. Columbia was the favorite. At the end of the first half mile Cornell was first; Columbia, second; Union, third. At the end of the second mile Columbia was first; Harvard, second; Cornell, third. Cornell won; Harvard being second. The boats came in in the following order: Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Union, Wesleyan and Princeton. The time of crews was as follows: Cornell, 17:1½; Harvard, 17:5¾; Columbia, 17:12¼; Union, 17:27½; Wesleyan, 17:33¼; Princeton, 18:10¼. The Cornell crew, after passing the winning line, rowed in by the grand stand. They were immediately seized by their comrades and carried in triumph on their shoulders to where the college colors were flying. The single scull race was won by Cornell in thirteen minutes and forty-two and three quarter seconds. The Cornell crew also won the freshman race, making three in one day for this college. Harvard was second and Columbia third.

Near Vanceburg, Ky., Washington Lee, while passing the farm of Robert Ellis, drew a pistol and killed Ellis. He was at once arrested and lodged in jail. At night a mob of several hundred people took Lee out and hanged him.... Alonzo Anderson, colored, of Cincinnati, shot his wife in a fit of jealous rage. His mother-in-law, interfering, was shot in the abdomen and will probably die...... Col. Merritt succeeded in intercepting eight hundred Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on the way to join Sitting Bull, and drove them back upon their reservations...... The Oldham (England) cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of fifty thousand operatives are thereby decreased by $30,000 weekly. ....At a $2,000,000 auction sale of flannels, the prices were fifteen to twenty per cent. less than those obtained last January...... The Hudson river steamer Baltic, of the Cornell towing line, was destroyed by fire near Albany. Loss, $40,000..... Sheppard P. Wiley, of Pemberton, Pa., killed his wife with an ax and then cut his own throat with a razor.

The Servians lost two thousand killed at the battle of Izvor. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. The Turkish loss was about the same...... Messrs. L & G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made an arrangement with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Their liabilities are given at $1,300,000; their assets are estimated at $1,000,000...... Mrs. Mary, wife of Theodore Ball, aged thirty-five years, of Warwick, N. Y., after having a tooth drawn and suffering a nervous spasm, went to sleep in the dentist's chair and died without waking...... A report from Bismarck says the statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is confirmed from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncpapas lost 160 killed and that the total loss of the Indians will reach nearly four hundred is renewed...... Advices received from Fort Laramie state that a party of four miners, from the Black Hills, on their way to Cheyenne, have been killed, scalped and stripped by Indians.

William A. Wheeler, in accepting the nomination of the Republican convention for the Vice-Presidency, says in his letter that, "if elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler and in the interests of the whole country. To the platform adopted by the convention he gives his cordial consent. Upon the question of the Southern relations, he says his views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. While deprecating harsh judgments which make no allowance for the peculiar difficulties and dangers which beset Southern society, he is, nevertheless, firm in maintaining the right of all American citizens to equal and full protection. "This will be accomplished," Mr. Wheeler says, "only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence." The obligations of the country to its creditors, he says, must be religiously kept. The public school system should be preserved and that system kept free from sectional influence or control, and the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government are demanded.

Commodore Garner's magnificent schooner-yacht, the Mohawk capsized in front of the new club house of the New York Yacht Club, at Stapleton, in a sudden squall from the southwest. A party of guests were aboard, of whom one, Miss Adele Hunter, the commodore and Mrs. Garner, were drowned. The second steward and two cooks were also drowned. The yacht had all sail set at the time, to go down the harbor, when the squall struck her, capsizing her. Mr. Garner was about forty years old. He was a favorite with the members of the New York Yacht Club, and was familiarly known as "Will." He was the owner of the great Harmony calico print mills at Cohoes and others, and is estimated to have been worth from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The sad affair created intense excitement in yachting circles.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

No Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Haxey (Dem.), of Texas, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas asking for such legislation by Congress as will protect the frontier of that State against Indians and Mexicans. And also an appropriation to reimburse the State for money expended in defending the frontier.

The Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the River and Harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill reducing the appropriation to $4,000,000.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. Allison explained that all matters relating to the organization of the army are to be submitted to a commission to consist of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, the secretary of war, and two army officers. The House recedes from all its amendments relating to the reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it came to the Senate appropriated $24,350,250. That amount was increased by the Senate $3,211,000. The conference committee had reduced the amendments, leaving the total amount of the bill $26,000,062.42.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report. He said the House bill appropriated $15,256,731.51. The Senate added $4,123,793.30. and as now reported it appropriates $16,229,777.82. After debate the report was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 12. Those who voted in the negative were all Republicans, Messrs. Anthony (R. I.), Bruce (Miss.), Conover (Fla.), Edmunds (Vt.), Hamlin (Me.), Harvey (Kansas), Hitchcock (Neb.), Ingalls (Kansas), Logan (Ill.), Mitchell (Oregon), Morrill (Vt.), and Spencer (Ala.)

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. Phillips (Rep.), of Kansas, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah against the Sioux Indians.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, for the erection of an equestrian statue to Gen. Custer in Washington.

Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion (by certificate of value) to encourage the coinage thereof, and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Eames (Rep.), of Rhode Island, in addition to the bill for the resumption of specie payment, requiring six per cent. of the amount of outstanding legal tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until the legal tenders are of equal value with gold.

The resolution offered by Mr. Piper (Dem.), of California, for the appointment of a select committee of three to proceed to California, after the adjournment of Congress, to investigate (conjointly with the Senate committee or otherwise) the extent and effect of Chinese immigration, was adopted—yeas, 165; nays, 14.

Mr. Dougall (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill granting pensions to the heirs of officers and men killed in Gen. Custer's recent battle with the Sioux at increased rates proportionate to that of $30 a month to the legal pension of a lieutenant-colonel. Referred.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency to report a bill to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. Negatived—yeas, 102; nays, 92—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The conference report of the Army Appropriation bill was made. It was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, in the Chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. The substitute offered by Mr. Banks was adopted, and the bill reported to the House.

The House proceeded to vote on the second section of the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. It was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 96. The bill was then passed. The following is the text:

That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces rivers, in the State of Texas, from the cattle thieves, robbers, and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande river, from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan, and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to number one hundred privates, and they shall be up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., made the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain it. After a long discussion the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Penn., from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the joint select committee on Chinese immigration. Passed.

A veto message as to a bill to revise the revised statutes in connection with post-office matters was received and referred to the post-office committee.

The Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trademarks was passed.

You will notice that when a boy steps on a Canada thistle, or sticks a splinter into his foot, it is invariably a few seconds before school.

Judging by Appearances.

A well known conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road went to the depot one morning recently to take his train, as usual, and an officer of the road and an officer of the law arrested him. On his shirt front was a $5,000 diamond pin, and in his pocket were a valuable gold watch and chain. In his trunks the officers found $80,000 in government bonds. An Eastern bank was telegraphed to, and the response was that bail could be furnished in $90,000, if necessary, as that was the amount deposited to the conductor's credit there. This settled it; it was next the conductor's turn. A lawyer was called, and he politely informed the officers that the diamond pin they had illegally taken had been worn by the conductor twenty years before he went into the employ of the company; that the United States government bonds they had taken were the property of his wife, as the proceeds of her share in an estate as heir, and so was the money in bank, and that the best thing the company could do would be to return what they had stolen and with it $40,000, and no further questions would be asked. The company accepted the attorney's terms.

Indisputable Evidence.

St. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first begun the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case has baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. Champlin,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

A burglar just discharged from the Massachusetts penitentiary has passed twenty-five of the forty-six years of his life in prison.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Bright eyes, regular features and a graceful figure fail to produce their due effect if the complexion is defaced with pimples or blotches, or the skin is rough or harsh. To remedy these defects use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair Dye restores the tinge of youth to gray locks.

Without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with kidney disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it?

Parsons' Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09	@	10½
Common to Good Texans	08½	@	09½
Milch Cows	30 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	07	@	07
Dressed	08½	@	08¾
Sheep	05½	@	05¾
Lambs	06	@	08
Cotton—Middling	11¾	@	11½
Flour—Extra Western	5 05	@	5 75
State Extra	5 15	@	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	94	@	98
No. 2 Spring	1 01	@	1 03
Rye—State	70	@	80
Barley—State	—	@	—
Barley—Malt	95	@	1 10
Oats—Mixed Western	18	@	15
Corn—Mixed Western	53	@	55
Hay, per cwt	60	@	95
Straw, per cwt	45	@	65
Hops...75's—10 @17 ...olds	04	@	08
Pork—Mess	20 05	@	20 00
Lard	11¾	@	11½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	24 00	@	26 00
No. 2, new	12 00	@	14 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00	@	6 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	25	@	36
Petroleum—Crude .....08¾@08¼	Refined,		17¼
Wool—California Fleece	19	@	31
Texas	20	@	25
Australian	45	@	40
Butter—State	20	@	15
Western Dairy	24	@	26
Western Yellow	18	@	23
Western Ordinary	12	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	07	@	10½
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	08	@	09
Eggs—State	17	@	18

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 25	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1.21½	@	1.21½
Corn—Mixed	49	@	49
Oats	36	@	36
Rye	81	@	84
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	08¾
Sheep	04	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	09¾	@	10¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 18	@	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	90	@	1 00
Rye	72	@	72
Corn—Yellow	50	@	61
Mixed	56	@	58
Oats—Mixed	31	@	33
Petroleum—Crude ....12¾@12½	Refined,		17¼

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	6 75	@	9 00
Sheep	3 50	@	7 00
Lambs	2 00	@	6 50

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Peruvian Syrup
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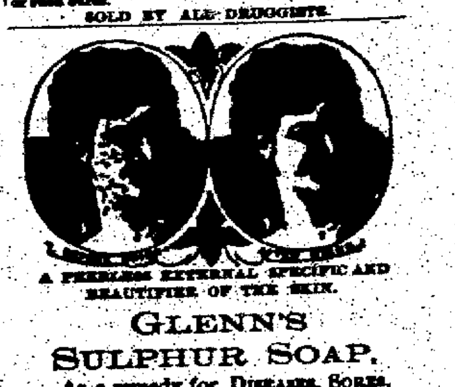

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